

STORM SWEEPS SOUTHERN STATES

Dozen Known to Have Been Killed in Falling Buildings.

Property Damage Extensive—Falling Bricks Put Oklahoma City in Darkness—Dwellings Demolished, Wires Down and Great Suffering in Alabama, Texas and Tennessee.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 6.—A storm of unusual violence equalling a tornado in destructive energy at many points, swept over parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama and other Southern states today, leaving in its wake a path of ruin and death. Houses were blown down, fields torn up, and the country generally demoralized.

Six people were killed at Booth, Miss., when the storm reached there; three were killed at Stuttgart, Ark., and several were killed at Cullman, Ala.

At Ennis, Texas, several residences were demolished, though no loss of life was reported. At Sulphur Springs the storm wrecked eight dwellings. Several people were seriously hurt by flying glass and debris.

In Oklahoma, at Muskogee, the wind tore down several tall smokestacks on factories, generally razed chimneys, and did much minor damage. One of the smokestacks was on the power company's plant, and as the bricks fell they crashed down into the engine room, ruining the dynamo and machinery, and leaving the city in darkness.

Throughout the storm-swept region wires are down, and in many places the railroads are blocked by trees and general debris blown on the tracks. Communication between the different towns is extremely difficult, and full details of the storm damage will not be learned until tomorrow.

Mayor George H. Brier, of Cullman, Ala., wires that seven persons are known to have been killed in that county this afternoon by a tornado, but that wire communication is cut off with the stricken locality. At Kayes, a mining camp west of Birmingham, on the Southern railway, today, five houses were blown down, but only one man was injured, a Mr. Logan. The property loss in the territory north of Birmingham is heavy.

Brinkley, Ark., Feb. 6.—Two persons were killed and a third fatally injured in a tornado which struck Stuttgart early today.

The tornado destroyed one residence and five barns besides doing considerable damage to property in the surrounding country.

The residence destroyed was that of William Shorey. His wife and child were crushed by the falling timbers. The storm did extensive damage to the rice fields.

HENEY FINDS HONEST MAN.

Accepts for Calhoun Juror Talesman Who Has Many Opinions.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—A tenth juror was temporarily passed today in the trial of Patrick Calhoun, and the acceptance of another was held in abeyance pending a decision by Judge W. P. Lawlor, to be rendered tomorrow. John Scollard, a retail shoe dealer, admitted a sympathy in favor of the president of the United States, confessed a reluctance to accept testimony of the bribe-taking supervisors and did not approve of extending what he termed extensive immunity to criminals. Very much to the surprise of every person in the courtroom Assistant District Attorney Henev, first ascertaining that the juror professed his willingness to try the case impartially as far as his prejudices would permit, accepted him.

Thirteen talesmen were examined during the day, leaving 16 citizens of the eighth panel to await interrogation. A ninth venire of 75 men was ordered returned next Monday.

English Cabinet Crisis.

London, Feb. 6.—Several leading London newspapers publish the news of the crisis in the cabinet. The Daily Chronicle, while predicting that the cabinet itself will not fall to pieces, says that rumors of impending resignations affect David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer; Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade; Lord Morley, secretary of state for India, and John Burns, president of local government board.

Settle War Indemnity.

Constantinople, Feb. 6.—At a cabinet council today it was decided to make a counter-proposal to Russia's plan, announced February 1, for a settlement of the Russo-Bulgarian difficulty. This proposal would include a provision for immediate liquidation of the whole war indemnity still due to Russia. This indemnity amounts to \$1,600,000 a year, which, in accordance with the Berlin treaty of 1878, Turkey is to pay Russia for 100 years.

Robs Store in Daylight.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—A bold daylight robbery in the city's most crowded retail street was successfully perpetrated by a lone robber today. The thief hurled a brick through the window of the Jackson Jewelry company on State street and, reaching through the shattered pane, secured \$4,000 worth of watches, rings and diamonds, with which he escaped.

SAYS JAPS ARE MONGOLIANS.

California Legislature Passes Separate School Bill.

Sacramento, Feb. 5.—With the defeat in the lower house today of Johnson's two bills prohibiting aliens from being members of boards of directors and restricting them in residence districts at the option of boards of supervisors, followed by the unexpected passage of a third bill segregating Japanese school children in separate schools along with Chinese, Koreans and other Asiatics, regarded as the most offensive measure of all, President Roosevelt again has taken a hand in the anti-Japanese legislation in the state legislature, which for the last week has drawn international attention to California.

Hardly had the bill passed before Governor Gillett received the following message from the president:

"Your kind letter just received. What is the rumor that the California legislature has passed a bill excluding the Japanese children from the public schools? This is the most offensive bill of all, and in my judgment is clearly unconstitutional and we should at once have to test it in the courts. Can it be stopped in the legislature or by veto?"

The governor at once sent a reply, the nature of which he declines at this time to make public and requested of the president an immediate answer. Pending the receipt of another telegram from the president, the governor declined tonight to discuss the action of the assembly today.

The bill passed today, which was one of three anti-Japanese measures introduced by Grove L. Johnson, places the Japanese in the same classification with other Asiatics and inserts the word "Japanese" in the present state statute providing for the segregation in separate schools of "Mongolian" children. By this action the lower house of the California legislature has taken the step which the board of education of San Francisco intended to take two years ago, but which was dropped after the board and the then mayor, Eugene E. Schmitz, were called to Washington and had several long conferences with the president.

KILLS RACE TRACK BETTING.

Present Season Will Be the Last in California.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 5.—Racing in the state of California received a vital blow when the senate today, by a vote of 33 to 7, passed the Walker-Otis anti-racetrack gambling bill, which prohibits pool-selling, bookmaking or gambling on horse races. The bill having already passed the assembly, it will now go to the governor for his signature, after which it will become a law.

Governor Gillett has signified his intention to sign the measure if passed, but it is believed that he will not take this action until 30 days shall have elapsed. As the bill permits pool dealers and bookmakers 60 days in which to close up their affairs, the present season of racing at the Emeryville and Santa Anita courses will not be disturbed.

The Walker-Otis gambling bill is referred to as "the Hughes law of California" in this section, inasmuch as it follows closely the text of the Hughes bill, which was passed by the last legislature in the state of New York. Violation of the measure is made a felony, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the state penitentiary and a heavy fine.

McLOUGHLIN RELICS FOUND.

Workman Digging on Site of House Makes Valuable Find.

Oregon City, Feb. 5.—Valuable historical relics supposed to have belonged to Dr. John McLoughlin were found by workmen excavating here yesterday on the site of the old McLoughlin home, which has been removed to make way for an office building for the Hawley Pulp & Paper company.

One of the workmen, Edward Surfus, in digging where the house formerly stood, brought to light an English shilling of the date of 1801, bearing the name and profile of George III; a silver dime of 1836; several metal buttons of a fashion of long ago, and a copper and brass vase. An old sword, thought to have been carried by Dr. McLoughlin, it was found had been used as a stove poker by the family residing next door to the old McLoughlin house for a long time.

These relics will be preserved, and if the house is bought by the city and made a museum, as the plan is, they will be added to the collection of McLoughlin relics which it is hoped to form here.

Frostbite May Be Fatal.

New York, Feb. 5.—Hon. James Knivett Howard, of London, is lying at the point of death at the Waldorf-Astoria, the result of an experience while hunting in the frozen wilderness of British Columbia. Physicians state that one of Howard's feet and several fingers will have to be amputated. Howard is the only brother of the Earl of Suffolk, who married Miss Daisy Leiter, sister of Joseph Leiter, of Chicago.

Wireless Saves Mexican Ship.

Mexico City, Feb. 5.—Wireless telegraphy has saved its first Mexican ship. The revenue cutter Jose Yves Limantour became disabled 50 miles off the coast near Culiacan a few days ago, according to reports received here, and her calls for assistance by wireless were caught up by the Alamos, which immediately steamed out and brought the disabled cutter safely to port.

A BRIEF DAILY REPORT ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Saturday, February 6.

Washington, Feb. 6.—After devoting almost its entire session to the subject, the house today passed a bill making several amendments to the national bankruptcy law. Clayton, of Alabama, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to secure the repeal of the law, he and his supporters maintaining it had served its purpose.

The bill is designed to correct certain inequalities in the administration of the law in various parts of the country and amends the statute by regulating the duties and compensation of receivers in order to prevent excessive fees. It also provides that any moneyed business or commercial corporation, except a municipal, railroad or banking corporation, can file a petition for bankruptcy, thereby eliminating the discrepancy that has heretofore existed when some court decisions barred many corporations in one circuit that would be admitted into bankruptcy in another. The bill restores the language of the act of 1867 which has been settled by decisions of the courts.

The splendid qualities of mind and character of the late Senator William B. Allison, 35 years a United States senator and eight years a member of the house of representatives, were the subject of many eulogies in the senate today. Nineteen senators spoke in praise of the public services of Senator Allison. The addresses consumed the entire day.

Friday, February 5.

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Roosevelt today received a report from a commission appointed to revise and codify the laws applying to safety of life at sea. It is known to contain a number of important recommendations, among them the enactment of a law compelling the placing of wireless instruments on all large steam and sailing vessels.

Representative Burke was not successful today in having reported to the house his bill requiring passenger vessels to be equipped with wireless telegraph.

The subcommittee this afternoon re-drafted the Burke bill, but retained the provision limiting its application to ocean vessels. Under the bill as agreed to, the captain and owner of a vessel are held criminally responsible for clearing without a wireless equipment.

When Mr. Taft becomes president, he will ride in an automobile furnished by the government. That question was settled today by the adoption of the report of the conferees on the urgent deficiency bill, which carries an item of \$12,000 for the "purchase, care and maintenance of automobiles for the use of the president."

The appropriation of \$500,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to continue his campaign against the foot and mouth disease, which was also in dispute, was reduced to \$150,000 and adopted.

Another long session over the nomination of W. D. Crum, the negro collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., who was reappointed by President Roosevelt, was held by the senate today, and no vote was reached. Democratic members made it clear that they did not intend that the appointment should be voted on the present session.

Among the republicans who spoke were Smith of Michigan, Dixon and Beveridge.

Thursday, February 4.

Washington, Feb. 4.—News of the passage by the California assembly today of the bill providing for the segregation of Japanese school children was received in official quarters here with surprise and consternation. President Roosevelt immediately sent to Governor Gillett a telegram in which he described the bill as "the most offensive bill of all" and clearly unconstitutional. The governor's telegraphic reply to the president was not made public tonight.

The president indicates clearly in his telegram to Mr. Gillett that he had not changed in his attitude of two years ago, when he declared in his annual message to congress, submitted just before the visit of the San Francisco delegation, that "to shut them—the Japanese—out from the common schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit."

"We have as much to learn," said the president at that time, "from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn."

Washington, Feb. 4.—The forest service got its usual annual drubbing today, the criticisms against it coming principally from Smith of California, Cook of Colorado and Mondell of Wyoming, all of whom charged extravagance in administration and the extortion of money from miners, farmers, and even the owners of beehives.

Mr. Cook attributed to Mr. Pinchot, the chief forester, the ulterior motive

Import Receipts Decline.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A heavy decline in the merchandise receipts at New York, according to the statement given out by the appraiser at that port and made public by the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor. The total appraised value of all imports during the calendar year of 1908 amounted to \$674,103,168, a decrease of nearly \$200,000,000 as compared with the preceding year.

of scheming for Secretary Wilson's seat in the cabinet. Both Mr. Pinchot and the forest service were vigorously defended by Mann of Illinois and Weeks of Massachusetts. All attempts to amend the agricultural bill in any important manner failed.

Congressional leaders have informed President Roosevelt that there is little chance of statehood for New Mexico and Arizona going through at this session. Opposition in the senate is given as the reason.

Wednesday, February 3.

Washington, Feb. 3.—General debate on the agricultural bill in the house today afforded critics and defenders of the department of agriculture an excellent field day. Lever, of South Carolina, led off with an attack on the appointment and work of the referee board of consulting chemists in the department. Hefflin, of Alabama, asked on behalf of the committee on growers for a governmental monthly report on the consumption of cotton.

Before the bill was taken up in general debate the house passed the senate pension bill for Federal judges.

In denouncing the forest service, Mondell said:

"I notice that next year the forests are to be protected, water flow regulated and resources conserved by the purchase of \$24,624 worth of typewriters, \$16,000 worth of paper; \$22,000 worth of envelopes and \$7,000 for card indexes."

He ridiculed the appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of compasses, saying it is a joke in the West that the Eastern college-made foresters must have guides when they enter a forest. Hope was also expressed that the employees will use the \$6,000 appropriation for field glasses to see at least the homeseeker, "hitherto unnoticed."

Following closely the introduction of a bill by Representative James Francis Burke, of Pennsylvania, to require ocean passenger vessels to be equipped with wireless telegraphy, the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today took it up.

Washington, Feb. 3.—After a weary wait of more than a third of a century, Captain Jack's band of Modoc Indians are about to be permitted to return to their old homes in the land of the setting sun. Following their disastrous warfare on the white settlers in Oregon in 1874, these Indians were exiled to Indian territory, where they were placed upon the Quapaw reservation. At that time there were 271 of them, but before a year had elapsed the number was reduced to 157. By 1877 there were not more than 112, and at the present time there are only 49.

Tuesday, February 2.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The house locked horns today with the senate on the question of automobiles for the White House and refused to accept an amendment to the urgency deficiency bill striking out the appropriation of \$12,000 for that purpose. The bill was sent to conference.

The hopes of the army for sufficient money to continue its experiments in aeronautics were blasted when the house reconsidered its action of last week and by a vote of almost two to one withdrew the increase of \$500,000 then made.

The army appropriation bill was passed and consideration of the agricultural bill immediately begun. Larinaga, delegate from Porto Rico, advocated a duty on other than Porto Rican coffee entering the United States.

The increased appropriation for aeronautics was stricken out by 69 to 80 on a rising vote. On rollcall the appropriation was defeated, 90 to 161. This reduces the appropriation to the original sum of \$250,000.

An appropriation of \$200,000 was made for the purchase of automatic rifles.

A long wrangle ensued over an amendment by Fitzgerald, of New York, limiting the price of powder, except for small arms, to 64 cents per pound. The chair ruled the amendment out of order.

For the first time in several years absolute party lines were drawn in the senate when, on yesterday, an executive session was ordered to consider the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C.

All the republicans on the floor voted to close the doors, while the democrats voted to proceed with legislative business. When the case was called up Senator Tillman asked that it go over until today. In resuming the fight party lines again will be drawn.

Anti-Typhoid Vaccination.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Immunization against typhoid in the army camps by vaccination is to be undertaken by military authorities. The whole matter is frankly to be put before the army and individuals will be invited to volunteer for vaccination. No soldier or officer will be compelled to submit to anti-typhoid vaccination, but an effort will be made by lectures and examples to show the soldier the advantage of availing himself of it.

Germany Signs Treaty.

Caracas, Feb. 5.—Baron von Seckendorff, the German minister of Venezuela, and Foreign Minister Guinan signed, on January 26, a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the two governments. This agreement contains a most favored nation clause for Germany, and its conclusion is an outcome of ten years' effort.

MORGAN CAUSED THE PANIC

Crash of 1907 Was to Get Revenge on John W. Gates.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A demand that John W. Gates be summoned before the senate committee which is investigating the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the United States Steel corporation, will be made by the democratic members of the committee. The democrats believe that Mr. Gates can reveal one of the most gigantic plots ever conceived in finance, involving the inception of the panic of 1907, which, according to their allegations, cost Mr. Gates and his associates millions of dollars.

According to the story told today, J. Pierpont Morgan in the purchase of the Tennessee company, wreaked summary vengeance on Mr. Gates for the Louisville & Nashville coup of 1902, which, it is said, cost the Morgan interests \$15,000,000. Mr. Gates accomplished this coup while Mr. Morgan was perfecting control of the Atlantic Coast, Seaboard & Southern railroad, with a view to controlling the railroad situation in the South. The net result was that Mr. Morgan was compelled to buy out Mr. Gates at his own figures. This stock, when bought, was turned over to the Atlantic Coast Line company of Connecticut, the holding company of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad.

It is now alleged that this deal rankled in the breast of Mr. Morgan until 1907, when it was found that Mr. Gates and the syndicate associated with him controlled the Tennessee Coal and Iron company and had hypothecated their holdings with interests in New York. It is intimated by the democrats that certain financial conditions were brought about which resulted in Mr. Gates and his friends being squeezed out of the concern.

The retaliation of Mr. Morgan and his friends is likened by the democrats to the Gould corner in gold in 1873, which resulted in "Black Friday," and the Hill-Harriman fight over the Northern Pacific road in 1901, which brought on "Blue Thursday."

HISTORIC RELIC FOUND.

Napoleon's Famous Charger, Vizier, Is in Museum.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A straw-stuffed white horse, which has been found in the cellar of the Louvre, turns out to be Napoleon's famous charger Vizier, presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey. An examination of the records shows that the horse died in 1826 on the estate of De Chaulaere, the emperor's equerry. The latter was forced to flee for a political crime and his effects were sold.

Napoleon's horse, which had been stuffed, was acquired by an Englishman, D. W. Clarke, who presented it to M. J. Graves, of Manchester, who in turn donated it to the Manchester Natural History society. At the dissolution of the society in 1868 the horse was forwarded to Napoleon III and was relegated to the cellars of the Louvre. It was forgotten during the critical period preceding the downfall of the second empire.

COSGROVE IS AT SPRINGS.

Exhausted by Long Journey and Must Shun Business.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The private car California, with Governor S. G. Cosgrove, of Washington, on board, reached San Francisco yesterday afternoon and was immediately sent south by way of San Jose, to connect with the Los Angeles Coaster. The California reached Paso Robles Hot Springs at 4 o'clock this morning, and later in the day Mr. Cosgrove was once more in his apartments at the hotel.

It is said that he stood the long journey remarkably well, considering all things, but he is glad to be at the springs again. The baths and the diet will be resumed under the supervision of Medical Director Sawyer.

Union Pacific to Gray's Harbor.

Seattle, Feb. 3.—Within the next two weeks 1,000 men will be at work on the Grays Harbor and Puget Sound railway line, the branch of the Union Pacific. This is the announcement made here by William Winters, one of the contractors for the construction of the road. The contract which involves about \$1,000,000 for 40 miles of railway will likely be signed tomorrow according to statements given out at Union Pacific headquarters here. The road will be 40 miles long, extending from Cosmopolis along the south bank of the Chehalis.

Trust Can't Sue Debtors.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The case of the Continental Wall Paper company vs. Lewis Voight, of Cincinnati, was today decided by the Supreme court in Voight's favor. The suit was brought by the company on a debt of \$50,000, the payment of which was resisted on the ground that the paper company is a trust. In effect the decision holds that an admitted trust organized contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law cannot use the courts to collect debts.

Zipfel Flies Nearly Mile.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Armand Zipfel, the French aviator, succeeded today in making a flight in his aeroplane of nearly a mile at an altitude of 60 feet.

HASKELL AND SIX OTHERS INDICTED

U. S. Grand Jury Acts on Oklahoma Land Frauds.

Swindle Was Worked on Indians—Lots Bought at Half Price in Names of Dummies—Signatures Forged on Refusal to Sign Quirclaim Deeds—Conspiracy Is Charged.

Muskogee, Okla., Feb. 4.—The United States grand jury for the eastern district of Oklahoma turned out court here today three indictments in the Muskogee townsite land-fraud investigation and stated to United States District Judge Campbell that they would have no more such cases at present. One indictment was against Charles N. Haskell, Clarence W. Turner and Walter R. Eaton, the second was against William T. Hutchings and Clarence W. Turner, and the third and last was against Albert Z. English, Frederick B. Severs and Jesse Hill.

Each one of these indictments first recites that the United States has always exercised official functions in the matter of protecting the Indian tribes in the enjoyment of land set apart for their use, supervising through the Interior department the selling of such land when this is done under the law for such land, and also taking care of the proceeds for the Indians, and then the act of March 1, 1901, is referred to.

Muskogee, Okla., Feb. 4.—The government sprang a surprise in the Muskogee town lots fraud investigation here today when it was announced that the probing of the grand jury would be extended to include alleged frauds in scheduling "individual blocks." Many persons built temporary fences around whole blocks of land and claimed ownership on the ground that these improvements secured deeds to the property. It had been supposed that the investigation would not take in so wide a scope but would be confined to the securing illegally of town lots.

REJECTS ANTI-JAP BILL.

California Will Not Bar Alien Land Owners and Their Capital.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 4.—After a debate extending from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. today, the assembly rejected the bill drawn by Drew, barring aliens from ownership of land in California, by a vote of 48 to 28. The bill was amended at the request of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root so that the clause applying it to Japanese only was eliminated, making it apply to all aliens, but the measure aroused such a storm of opposition that long before the debate was closed by Drew it was apparent that the measure would be defeated.

The result of today's contest is regarded as a fair test of the relative strength of the two factions in the assembly and as foreshadowing the defeat of all measures that would tend to embarrass the National government in its relations with Japan.

In substance the opposition to it was more that it would drive at least a billion dollars of foreign capital out of the state than that it might jeopardize the present friendly relations with Japan.

The proponents of the bill contended that the state was being overrun by thrifty Japanese who were gradually gaining an impregnable position as landowners and whose government was trying to dictate to California regarding legislation.

SACRAMENTO AGAIN RAMPANT

Levee Bursts and Water Floods City of Tehama.

Redding, Cal., Feb. 4.—The flood burden was shifted today from Shasta county to Tehama county. The crest of the wave reached Red Bluff at noon, when the river stood at 30 feet six inches, more than two feet higher than ever before.

The levee north of the town of Tehama broke and water ran six feet deep through the main street and was 16 inches deep in the railroad depot. Every house in the town was flooded and occupants fled to higher ground. A mile of Southern Pacific track at Tehama was washed away.

Division Superintendent Sherman, on a special train, left Red Bluff at 4 o'clock to relieve the people of Tehama as far as possible. The river has been falling at Tehama since noon and the worst is over.

Wedding Hurries Action.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 4.—Immediately after hearing of a Chinese-American wedding yesterday, the legislature passed the miscegenation bill hurriedly and unanimously. The intermarriage of all races and nationalities has been a subject of comment throughout the state for many years. Lately many unhappy endings have come to light. Provision has been made in the bill for stern penalties to be inflicted upon those solemnizing such marriages.

Ship Cargo of Corpses.

New York, Feb. 4.—Five thousand Chinese corpses bound for their final resting places in the Flowery kingdom will leave Brooklyn Wednesday on the steamer Shimosa. The bodies were disinterred from burying grounds all over the United States.